only 2-3 per cent of the population, and the export trade in grain, the development of industry, and the growing purchasing power of the peasant population, provided sufficient employment for them in commerce, industry, and handicrafts. In the 'eighties, however, internal competition among them increased owing to Jewish immigration from Galicia, and this, combined with the growing hostility on the part of the Government, greatly affected their position, forcing considerable numbers to emigrate.

In the nineteenth century, in Russia, Galicia, and Roumania, a few per cent of the Jewish population turned to agriculture. The far-reaching plans of the Russian Government were, however, only partially realized—at the beginning of the century it had contemplated a mass transfer to agriculture of Jews who had been deprived of their livelihood by being forbidden to engage in the sale of spirituous liquors. Only a few thousand Jewish families settled in Jewish colonies in Southern Russia, and another few thousand scattered in other parts of the "Pale of Settlement". In Galicia, where, after 1848, the Jews were allowed to buy land, there grew up a class of Jewish big landowners, who cultivated their land with non-Jewish labour, or leased it out. There were, however, practically no Jewish peasants. Only in Carpatho-Russia, which till 1919

belonged to Hungary, a few thousand Jewish families took to a primitive type of agriculture as their main or subsidiary occupation,

(b)" *Since the War*

The War marks a decisive turn for the worse in the economic position of the Jews, of which the consequences cannot as yet be fully discerned. Certain facts can, however, be stated even now:

(1) *The Russian Revolution)* which has nationalized all big industrial and commercial undertakings, has established a monopoly in foreign trade, and forbids retail trade or punishes it with social degradation, at one blow has